THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 18 MARCH, 1834. [NO. 2321.

SCOTCH Potatoes.—A few Baskets of Scotch Potatoes are still to be had by applying on board the ELIZA STEWART.

Bombay, 17th March, 1834.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

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THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates. according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR SALE,

THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 18th March, 1834.

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Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
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LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship COLOMBIA, 510 Tons, Capt. R. PATTISON, Commander; sails fast, carries a Surgeon, and will leave Bombay 1st April. For terms and plans of Cabins, apply to Captain PATTISON at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 18th March, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander; now daily expected, and will have immediate, despatch. Plans, of her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 18th March, 1834.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Campbell, H. M. 20th Regt., from Belgaum.
Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt., from Dharwar.
Ensign C D. Mylne, 6th Regt., from Kulladghee.
Captain George Jervis, Engineers, from Poonah
Second Lieutenant Robert Deck, Engineers, from Seroor,
Major Robert Gordon, Engineers, from Ahmedabad.
Lieut. G. K. Mann, H. Artillery, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Col. Stevenson, H. Brigade, to Poonah.
Ensign McDougall, 13th Regt. N. I., to Dapoolie.
Lieut. Trevelyan, 2d. Lieut. Cav., to Deesa,

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

March 15th. Portuguese Ship Sette de Marco, J. J. de Mesquita, Master, from Mosambique, 8th December and Goa 23d February.

Passenger.—Padre Nicolao de Jesus Maria.

DEPARTURES.

— Do. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Clive, J. C. Hawkins, Esq. Commander, to Penang.
— 16th. Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieut. G. T. Carless, in charge, to Vingorla.
— Do. French Ship Cora Nelly, F. D. Etcheverry, Master, to Bordeaux.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS,.....Columbia, William, Rodgers Duncan Gibb, Eliza, Emmie, Eliza Stewart, and Caledonia.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix and Hormusjee Bomanjee.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, Bark Sam Francisco de Paula, and Setta de Marco,
H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
ARAB. Fattel Kurrim.

VESSELS LOADING.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for Siam.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 18 *MARCH,* 1834.

The Ceylon Govt. Gazette mentions the arrival of the *Euphrates* at Colombo on the 24th. Ult.—She was to sail in a few days for this port.

The sessions commence this day at eleven o'clock. There is very little business we believe to be done at them.—We have been requested by a correspondent to bring a nuisance which has repeatedly been complained of, once more to the notice of the Grand Jury. For this purpose we publish the following paragraph from his communication, which it is to be hoped will have the desired effect:—

"Pray notice in your paper of to-morrow, so as to attract the attention of the Grand Jury and the Bench, that abominable nuisance, the influx of vagrants into the Fort on a Sunday. A former Grand Jury noticed it in their presentment, and the Chief Justice observed that the Magistrates had the power to put a stop to it. This they most effectually did for some weeks; but the beggars are now much worse than before.—That such an assemblage of half-naked, diseased, loathsome wretches, should be allowed to fight and make a noise, in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Thomas's Church even, on the Sabbath, is really too bad!"

A change appears to be taking place in the money transactions of the country just at the present moment which deserves particular notice. For the last fifteen years, with the exception of a short period during the speculating year 1825, it is well known that there has been a continued exportation of Bullion from all parts of India to England. To such an extent indeed has this been carried on that it has excited no small alarm among a certain class of individuals, who have regarded it as a criterion of the empoverishment of the country; and, it was reported, not long since, that a Board, to whom the consideration of such matters is intrusted on the other side of India, in their wisdom, thought fit to recommend that measures should be taken to put a stop to it.

This proposal, as might expected, was rejected by an enlightened Government; and not only were private traders allowed to continue their shipments of the current coin of the country, but remittances were made to England on account of the state, in the same material, to an immense amount. The alarmists of course were far from satisfied; and were induced to consider the measure as an evil resulting from the connexion between the two countries, rather than a natural consequence of the fluctuations in trade. What they will now say we cannot guess; but the state of things is totally changed. For, during some months past, the exportation of silver to England has been rapidly decreasing, and at length is quite at an end. At the same time the importations into the island have been unprecedentedly large. Those from China alone have amounted to about eighty lakhs of rupees, while from the Red Sea and Persian Gulph very considerable sums have also been received. None of these however have been sent out of the country, and it has been a matter of surprise with many what can have become of them. That they have not been retained in the island is obvious, for the scarcity of money here perhaps was never so great as at the present moment. The only inference therefore which can be drawn is that they have been despatched to the interior.

In estimating the causes of this immense demand for specie a good deal must of course be allowed for the Political changes which are now in progress. But as the amount of the trade by the Company from this Port averaged only 40 lakhs of rupees a year, their withdrawal from it does not account altogether for what has taken place. Something else must have been exerting a powerful influence to produce it;—perhaps indeed, many causes have been operating at the same time. The failures in Calcutta may have withdrawn a considerable sum from commerce, even here, by the temptations they offered for speculation in that market; the stoppage of the usual advances by the Bengal Government upon goods to England has undoubtedly had the same effect; and something perhaps is to be attributed to the bad state of the market for British Goods, though this may be regarded as an effect rather than a cause of the present state of things.

Notwithstanding all this however, there are reasons for believing that the bullion remittances from this country would have been discontinued—at least for a time—had none of the changes we have mentioned taken place. In England to which they have been made, the precious metals have been flowing for the last five or six years in a most extraordinary manner from all parts of the world. The sums she has received from South America are almost incredible. Not a Government packet has arrived from that country without bringing its hundreds of thousands. From North America during a part of the same time the importations of Bullion were very large; and from China they have lately been made direct to a considerable extent, as well as indirectly through India. Many of these it is true have not remained in the country; but very small portions of them appear to have passed out of Europe; so that coupled with the sudden rise which has taken place within the last year in the price of commodities of nearly every description throughout that quarter of the Globe, and with the immense speculations that have, at the same time, been entered into, the inference would seem to be, that the supply of bullion there has at last exceeded the demand. The rage for speculation at any rate has always been remarked to result from its superabundance.—Should this supposition therefore be correct, we may expect to see bullion remitted once more to this country from Europe. The probability indeed, we believe is, that large quantities will be sent out next year, as the present rate of exchange renders it one of the most profitable investments that can be made; and if so India there can be little doubt will receive back quite as much as it has ever lost.

AGRA.

BUNDLECUND.

My dear Mr. Editor.—It is not known to me whether the Agra community and the public generally, are aware of the distressed state of the poor in Bundlecund. I have long waited in the hope of seeing an abler pen give a true description of the misery prevalent in this quarter; but as hitherto no attempt has been made on so distressing a topic, I am reluctantly compelled to occupy a brief corner in your valuable paper.

The drought this season, Mr. Editor, has been severe, and Bundlecund in consequence presents a scene of wretchedness that baffles description. The effects of that drought need no aggravation to excite that pity and sympathy which the voice of nature bids us feel for one another. The villages in the interior are nearly deserted comparatively speaking, and such swarms of men and women are daily proceeding across the Jumna, that it will be difficult for them to procure the means of subsistence. In their progress and flight from home, they are obliged to have recourse to Charity, and when that is withheld, they either perish immediately, or linger out an existence which to those so peculiarly circumstanced must appear a burden.

It would here be more in accordance with my feelings to drop my pen, but I am in justice, bound to give a true and faithful detail of what I have seen and heard. The public will be able to form some idea of the extent of the distress when I proceed to state that hundreds of children have been sold; and are even now selling, for the paltry consideration of one rupee: some unfortunate parents have not been able to realize more than half that sum, and par consequent, the worth of an immortal mind has fallen below the price of a worthless animal. Conceive the nature of that evil which can so far prevail over the strong ties of humanity which can sear the fathers heart to the cries of his children, and which can force the mother to turn away from the off-spring of her love. And yet it is better that the children should be brought to market, than be suffered to famish and die with those whom it is impossible can survive without some sure means of support,

Another effect of the drought it is still more painful to dwell upon, as fully as I could wish to do, and the public will peruse the particulars I am about to give with mingled feelings of sorrow and pain. I am informed that in most of the towns and larger villages great numbers of miserable wretches present themselves to the eye, some exhibiting a scene of indescribable wretchedness, with hardly a rag to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather and some on the other hand with such a little grain from the passer by, that the heart bleeds to see such a mass of misery unnoticed and unregarded by the better class of natives: And can all such objects long enjoy the light of the sun from the casual relief they experience in the charity of private individuals? The result is too shocking for humanity to contemplate. Hundreds must perish of starvation, and their bodies bleach and putrify, either on the sacred Jumna or other tributary stream.

Some reason may be deemed necessary to account for the general inclination that exists in the poor for proceeding towards the Dooab and the Oude territories. The scarcity of grain and its price in Bundlecund is very high and almost beyond the reach of the poor; wheat fluctuates from 12 to 13 seer for the rupee and a mixture of Barley and Gram is selling from 13 to 14 Seers, whereas the same can be had at Cawnpore eight or nine seers cheaper; the difference however becomes more favorable the further we advance into the Territories of the King of Oude.

The poor therefore have no inducement to remain in a part of the country, where, independent to the scarcity of grain, they can find no employment whatever by which they may earn a scanty pittance. There is no spring or rubbee crops in prospect, that can in any measure tend to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators. The future has nothing in it to soothe their broken harassed spirits; for the lands on which they depended, remain unsown, and present a heath to the view, the more gloomy from its interminable extent.

I have imperfectly accomplished, Mr. Editor, the object I had in view. You will however receive a more lengthy communication from me on this subject, to make amends for this: in the meanwhile let me intreat you to suggest something in the shape of relief calculated to meet the extensive distress in Bundlecund which common measures and individual charity can benefit but in a very small degree. A general subscription, backed by Govt. support and influence, may afford some chance of success. I am confident you will not be wanting on your part when the lives of thousands depend on some such wide measures of relief.

I am, &c. &c.

Misery poora Feby. 24, JUVENIS.

CEYLON.

OBSERVATION BY MARSHAL NEY, ON THE MEASURES EXPEDIENT TO BE PURSUED ON A DAY OF GENERAL ACTION.

All the Grenadiers of the army will be embodied and formed into reserves to be prepared to decide the fate of the day by a final and vigorous movement. This disposition is equally expedient whether the field of battle is in an open country, or one covered with wood or intersected with ditches and other obstacles.

All the troops will undergo a rigid inspection before the action: and if circumstances permit, the General Officers will address them so as to animate every individual to the utmost exertion in the discharge of his duty.

They will particularly advert to the rewards decreed by the Government to those who distinguish themselves by their bravery and they will enlarge upon the justice of the public cause which ought to secure them a triumph over the enemy.

The General Officers and Commandants of Corps will remain at their respective posts for the purpose of executing those movements and manœuvres which the Commander in Chief may have directed.

Generals may be permitted on the day of action to encrease the number of their Staff by taking an Officer and a Non-Commissioned Officer from each Regiment of Cavalry, and the same from every Regiment of Infantry, both mounted, to convey orders and reports to the Generals to whose Divisions they belong. Reports of importance will be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief by an aid-de-camp attached to the Colonels of the Staff, or by an officer or correspondence. It will be the particular duty of each of these officers to enter in a memorandum book the orders to be executed, or the reports to be transmitted, whenever circumstances will not permit the General himself to write a letter or note to that effect.

The baggage, equipages, provisions, waggons, &c. will be assembled in the rear of the "*Corps de reserve*" during the period of the action—and the detachments previously drawn from the Camp for their protection will then rejoin their respective Corps, and the reserve will supply their place. The artillery Pontoons and other military materials will remain inseperable from the reserve, but if the reserve should be ordered to move against the enemy, the Commander will leave a Battalion of Infantry and a squadron of Cavalry as a safeguard for them, and he will take care to inform the Commander-in-Chief of his having done so by a mounted officer.

The Ambulances, or Spring waggons of the Hospital field train, will be distributed in the rear of the right, centre, and left of the army, so as to receive those wounded men which the Surgeons attached to the divisions of the army may send off, after having applied the first dressings. If the number of wounded should increase to such a degree that the Hospital trains are not sufficient to receive them, the Commander of the reserve will supply an adequate guard to the Director General of the train, to enable him to assemble with all possible haste a sufficient number of the carriages of the country to supply the deficiency. The removal of the wounded should take place as gently as possible and with the greatest care. The dead should be immediately intered, and thus at once removed from the view of the Troops, but if the battle should be of long duration and attended with a considerable loss of men, it would be desirable after the victory, to institute a funeral ceremony for the interment of those brave soldiers, who have fallen, or perhaps to erect a monument, in memory of the action, to perpetuate its glory. Nothing secures so eminently the energy and confidence of an army as a conviction on the part of the soldier that, if he is wounded, he will receive the greatest attention, and if he falls, his memory will be honored by a public funeral, and those honors rendered to him so justly due to the soldier who perishes on the field of battle.

It must not be permitted in any case for the Soldier to quit his ranks unless he should be severely wounded—the repair of arms is often a pretext to quit the field; the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers pay the most scrupulous attention to this point. The arms that have been rendered unserviceable may be at once replaced by those of men who have fallen in action or been severely wounded; each Regiment will have one or more conveyances to collect together those arms which require repair as well as those which are taken from the enemy. The Armourers will repair the former on the first convenient halt the Regiment makes. The latter should be delivered over to the General Staff. It is far more expedient to destroy them than to allow them to remain in the country in which the scene of action takes place, where they might be restored to the enemy or even be employed against the invading army, should there be any neglect in collecting and conveying them away on the ground. The most rigorous orders will be given to prevent Soldiers from conveying their wounded comrades beyond the nearest Hospital train. Two men are sufficient for a fractured limb and one for a slight wound. Soldiers infacted with infections disorders will receive medical treatment in the moveable field Hospital in the train of head quarters.

Colonels of Regiments will take care to invest with due solemnity those Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers to whom the Government may decree honorary arms for their personal bravery. They will assemble the Regiment under arms and deliver an address suitable to the occasion. This will be calculated to produce the happiest effect upon the spirits and bravery of the troops.

On the other hand degradation for cowardice equally require an exposing solemnity. If an officer, or Non-Commissioned Officer, or Soldier, should be guilty of such a crime, the individual ought to be publicly degraded in the presence of the Regiment without arms. The speech of the Colonel ought to be concise and calculated to inspire the Soldier, at once with a love of glory and a horror, of that pusillanimity which inflict shame and dishonour on the army, and on the nation. It is expedient that each Regiment of Infantry should have 3 Provest Marshals appointed to carry such punishment into effect.

Those regiments which should unfortunately suffer the loss of their colours or standards, their guns or Colonels to be captured should not receive others in the course of the campaign, unless they can shew that they have made similar reprisals of the enemy. The Artillery, colours, standards baggage, and other materials of war taken from the enemy will be paid for according to the tariff established in general orders in addition to any special rewards which the Government may decree. The sum due will be settled by a committee of each Regiment for the purpose of being distributed to all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who compose the corps.

The Bands will be formed immediately in the rear of their respective regiments to execute a series of martial airs during the action. There must also be flourishes of Trumpets. The drums and fifes will be sent to the right and rear of their battalions to execute such beats as the commanding officer shall direct. The Sappers will be formed on the right of the regiment to be employed whenever their services may be required; in time of war they will be armed with muskets as well as axes. The officers will carry a pair of pistols in their belts, they will also carry a little pouch with the number of their regiments, upon it. Each officer, or non-commissioned officer, or soldier will have the number of his regiment on the facings of the skirt.

After the battle the Colonels will pass a rigorous inspection, not only of the men actually present with the regiment but of the state of the arms and equipment of every description. Men who may be 4 days absent from their regiment without adequate cause will be placed in regimental confinement, and will forfeit their pay during such period; the amount of pay stopped will be applied towards the completion of the minor equipment of the regiment. The Colonel will report to the head of the staff of their division, and this officer to the Quarter Master General, the exact extent of the loss incurred, the number of prisoners of war, of the killed and wounded and amount of the booty which may have been taken from the enemy. They will take all possible pains that such reports may be strictly circumstantial, and contain a summary of the successive

events and manœuvres, and changes of position, attacks in advance, retreats, in fact of every movement which may have been executed during the period of action.

Whenever the enemy is in retreat, and the advancing line has received orders to halt, it is necessary that the bands should play airs of victory and the cavalry execute flourishes of trumpets. Nothing tends so much to reanimate the soldier, and stimulate him to fresh exertions. If at this critical moment the Colonels of Regiments can contrive to make a distribution of wine and brandy, the effect will be encreased. Wine is in every respect preferable, as it inspires real strength without any prejudicial reaction, whereas it is expedient to limit the distribution of brandy to soldiers engaged in night marches, or on the point of advancing t the attack of some important post, redoubt, intrenchment, or escalade. In all cases where an enterprise has been attended with success it is politic to relieve those soldiers who have been engaged in it by others who were not present. It rarely happens that the individual adopted for an offensive enterprize displays the same energy in a defensive operation. If the victory obtained over the enemy is of sufficient importance to attract the special attention of the commander-in-chief, it will be desirable to assemble the troops on the succeeding day or immediately after the action when a discharge of musketry and artillery will be fired as a feu de joie. Each soldier will fire five rounds as will also each piece of artillery, according to such orders as may be given, so that the salute should take place from the right to the left of the line.

General officers will be at their posts. They will address the soldiers in reference to those feelings of national gratitude which they have thus merited by their courageous conduct and exhort them to persevere for the purpose of forcing the enemy to satisfactory terms of peace—which should ever be kept in view, as the leading object of a war.

The state of intelligence and instruction of the French armies makes it necessary that they should be informed in detail of the nature and causes which bring them into the field, and in proportion as the war is justifiable additional proofs of courage and devotion may be expected from them. An unjust war is repugnant to the national character. The soldier who discovers that such is the case will not be so prodigal in instances of courage, and although he may submit to die rather than disobey the orders of his military superiors, it is unquestionably true that the same degree of energy will not characterize his conduct in the field. The French soldier should never be called into action except in a just cause* founded upon political motives, unanswerable in point of argument, and justifiable in every point of view.—*Ceylon Government Gazette, February, 5.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHINA TRADE.

We described yesterday the character and detailed the objects of Mr. Marjoribanks's excellent pamphlet on the *Present State of British Intercourse with China.* In nearly everything that he says or recommends the hon. gentleman has been guided by the more partial or more extended results of his own personal experience. His accounts, therefore, of the disposition of the people or of the aversion of the Government towards the cultivation of foreign trade, and his suggestions for the extension or security of British commercial intercourse, deserve the greatest attention, if not an unlimited confidence.

The laws of the country and the professions of the Government are opposed to the cultivation of any trading intercourse with foreign "barbarians" (and with them all foreigners are barbarians); but these laws are publicly evaded, and these professions secretly violated by the agents of the Government itself. Indeed, the most extensive business at Canton is a smuggling trade. The laws of the empire prohibit the introduction or sale of opium, but this poisonous drug is imported into Canton to the value of 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 of dollars a-year—an amount of importation which can scarcely be matched in any one article of consumption in any other port in the world.

This fact not only shows that the Chinese are dependent upon foreigners for an article which, however deleterious, has to them become almost indispensable; but that, when their tastes or passions are concerned, the power of the laws or the tyranny of the Government forms no effectual barrier to the most extensive traffic. As the East India Commpany has itself kept aloof from this illicit trade in opium, if has effectually restrained British traders from every other attempt at smuggling enterprises in other commodities along the coasts of China. The experiment, therefore, still remains to be made how far a trade in other articles might, under the guidance of individual enterprise, be successfully pushed at the mouths of the rivers, or along the shores to the east and north; as much against the ostensible orders, and as much with the secret connivance, of the provincial authorities as the opium trade.

We quote with entire concurrence the following observations of Mr. Marjoribanks on this subject:—

"You are also doubtless well aware that the importation of opium is most violently denounced by the edicts of the Emperor and all subordinate officers of Government, many of whom are the persons by whose connivance, and sometimes by whose immediate instrumentality, the trade is carried on. Here we have China and its rulers exhibited in all their weakness, presumption, and corruption, professing strict maxims of virtue, which become the more strongly contrasted with their gross immorality, effecting high political principles which they do not feel, and thundering forth proclamations which they never expect nor wish to see obeyed. The vice of opium-smoking is principally practised by persons in the higher ranks of life. The palace of the viceroy of Canton, was recently burned down by his secretary having retired to rest with his opium-pipe, and so set fire to his apartment. The Emperor's eldest son, or heir expectant of the empire, lately died from excessive indulgence in its use. Almost all persons of wealth are addicted to it, while Chinese political and moral philosophy is satisfied by anathematizing it as a fiendish invention of the foreigner. It may readily be concluded that this trade assists in lowering the estimation of the foreign character in the minds of all intelligent Chinese.

* * * * *

"From 20 to 40 ships now regularly rendezvous at Lintin and the adjacent islands, where an illicit trade is carried on, not only in opium but in goods of every description. The imbecile Government of China has no power to put it down. The Chinese admiral on the station sails among the islands about once a month, fires a few blank guns, and promulgates not a few loud and violent proclamations, and returning to Canton, reports to the Viceroy that he has swept the seas of all foreign ships. The vessels of his squadron frequently engage in the opium trade. A system so perfectly and thoroughly contemptible cannot well be imagined, nor one more calculated to expose the Government to the derision of its own subjects. The Chinese opium-boats are of excellent construction and admirably managed. Their crews are much more efficient than those of the Government vessels, and they are frequently manned by persons of desperate character. It happens occasionally that they are caught off their guard and opium seized. A larger fire is on such occasions lighted by the seizing officers on a neighbouring eminence, for the avowed purpose of burning the poison. It is scarcely necessary to add that no portion of it is destroyed.

"You have no doubt seen a report lately made by a viceroy more honest than usual, to the Emperor, declaring his total inability to suppress the opium trade, and recommending that it should be legalized. Here is a stong demonstration of the powerlessness of the Government of China. What will be the ultimate result of this recommendation is at present doubtful: but it is a proof that a similar trade to that carried on at Lintin must, and will, continue to extend itself in the Canton river and gradually I am induced to believe, to other ports of the empire. Ships under such circumstances trade under numerous advantages. They pay no port duties whatever; procure provisions on the readiest terms; and are free from all oppressions of the officers of Government. It would originate a very difficult question, were any persons connected with them to be seized and put to death. For such, and other peculiar contingencies, it will be necessary that the British consulate to be sent to Canton should be fully prepared. Conflicts have already taken place between the Lintin ships and Chinese vessels, where natives have been killed. The viceroy, though he continued to send threatening letters to the select committee, seemed embarrassed how to deal with the question. It is one of the melancholy parts of our situation in China, that foreigners who act in obedience to what are called its laws, are oppressed and affected to be despised, while those who act in defiance of them are treated with consideration and respect. The trade at Lintin is now greatly more extensive in amount value than that carried on at Whampoa; and I know no reoson whatever why similar trade should not be carried on with other ports of the empire. It might involve a very delicate question as one of international convention, but the Chinese Government proudly and haughtily disdains entering into any treaties with you whatever. It must take the consequences."

But happily Mr. Marjoribanks has not left the actual avidity of the Chinese for foreign trade, and their power of evading or braving the authority of laws to engage in it, a matter of conjecture. As President of the Committee of Supercargoes at Canton, he had an opportunity of subjecting his views to the test of experiment, and the experiment succeeded beyond his anticipations. The following it his abridged account of a voyage of commercial discovery, which was described in greater detail in a memorial laid before the committee of the House of Commons on the China trade:—

"With a view to the very peculiar nature of our relations with China, and to ascertain, if possible, the disposition of the people and Government to a more extended intercourse, previously to my departure from Canton, in 1832, I sent a vessel to visit the principal northern ports, and, if time permitted, to proceed to Corea, Japan, and the Loochoo Islands. Mr. Lindsay, a most intelligent and enterprising member of the factory, well acquainted with the Chinese language and character, was sent in charge of the expedition, and has very ably fulfilled the delicate trust reposed in him. He was accompanied by Mr. Gutzlaff, a German Protestant missionary, who had made several voyages in Chinese junks, had penetrated into China, and resided there for some mon ths. He is, besides, a man of very bold and daring character, and admirably conversant with the different dialects of the empire. I regret that this voyage was disapproved of by the Court of Directors, but I cannot help thinking that much useful information has been derived from it. Mr. Lindsay was almost everywhere received with the great kindness and hospitality by the natives, but with much distrustful jealousy by the officers of Government. The important facts have been ascertained that the people are everywhere most desirous of trade with the English, and that they are jealous of its being possessed so exclusively by the natives of Canton. The Government officers in most instances seem equally anxious for the establishment of commercial intercourse, which would greatly increase their emoluments, but are only apprehensive of incurring the displeasure of the Emperor were they to countenance it. Besides, they entertain, in common with all classes of Chinese, great alarm of the ambitious views of England. It is above all things desirable to remove this impression. Much may be done by means of the press. In proof of this, I may mention that I drew up a brief sketch of the British character and policy—simply stating that our empire was already too large, that we were far from being desirous of territorial acquisition, but that our only object in visiting China was to carry on an amicable commercial intercourse, &c. Mr. Lindsay took with him several hundred copies of this tract. It was received and read with great avidity by the Chinese. It has been publicly commented upon by the Emperor, who expresses surprise that a foreigner could write in the language of China; approves of the principles laid down in it; but, as might have been expected, adds that all foreign trade must, as heretofore, be confined to the port of Canton. Several ships have since this expedition proceeded to the northern ports, I regret to say principally for the purpose of disposing of opium. They have generally succeeded. They were of course, ordered away by official proclamation, which will continue to be issued until they become a dead letter, and the trade is regularly established. You must expect, however, before long to hear of collision with the native or seizures of British subject, and be perpared to deal with them accordingly.

After passing in review the different unsuccessful attempts hitherto made to establish a diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Pekin, and showing the causes of their failure, the author of this pamphlet proceeds to state his views on the manner in which we ought to address ourselves to the fears, so as to command the respect of the Chinese, and to maintain our footing in China. We quote the following passage on this subject without comment, premising only that the views of the writer seem to be supported by every work which has fallen under our notice treating of the Chinese character:—

"The period I regard as now arrived when a better understanding must be established between the British and Chinese Governments. State embassies, we have seen can accomplish nothing; but I think it must be admitted that we have a right to require from China at least just and equitable treatment and protection to the persons and property of British subjects. Let commissioners be sent, accompanied by part of the naval squadron in India; for, to command the slightest attention or respect in China, you must appear with an appropriate force; let your requisitions be such as you are justified in making, and be prepared to insist upon them if refused. This may be readily done by occupying, should you be compelled to it, one of the numerous islands in the Canton river, and, if necessary, seizing the forts which command its entrance. They have no force, either military or naval, to oppose to you that is not contemptible. Under such circumstances, I feel satisfied your demands would be granted in a very brief period. Where justice has been resolutely required of the Chinese Government by foreigners, it has always been conceded; where its tyranny has been submitted to, it has only led to multiplied oppression and degradation. Either with the view of obtaining such present understanding with the Government of China, or of being prepared for it in the event of collisions taking place, it will be most desirable that the arrangement of such differences should be committed to the Governor-General of India, as the period of time required for reference to Europe has hitherto invariably frustrated our endeavours to remedy the existing evils."

* * * * *

"The changes which have been now made in appointing King's instead of Company's representatives to Canton will, as far as the Chinese Government is concerned, be regarded by them with assumed indifference; but you must not expect that your superintendents, under present circumstances, will be received with any more regard or attention then those previously appointed by the East India Company. A proclamation will be issued by the viceroy of Canton, saying, that 'these barbarian foreigners, ever prone to change, have altered their system; that the Company is dead, and that King's consuls are hereafter to be the responsible persons in China; that the Celestial Empire regard such changes with indifference, but that the newly appointed foreign devils must tremblingly obey its immutable laws.' These are the terms and conditions on which your King's representative now go to China. If they wish to be made acquainted with the difficulties they have to encounter, they have only to refer to every volume of the Company's records for the last 200 years. They will live in houses the very walls of which will be covered with proclamations derogatory to the foreign character, and accusing them of vices which we do not even venture to name in civilized society.

The state of things cannot long continue. Even if the Government at home be disposed to submit to it, its subjects in China will not. In proof of this, let me refer you to all the late petitions and documents drawn up by the British merchants of Canton, where, to use the expressive words of Lord Grenville, "they are banished to a remote corner of the empire, there to reside in a state of perpetual quarantine."

From the intimate acquaintance of Mr. Marjoribanks which the Chinese character, and his knowledge of the class of persons who are likely, on the opening of the trade, to frequent the port or ports of "the Celestial Emgire," his opinion must have great weight in recommending a plan for terminating the collisions which may be expected to occur between native authority and foreign injustice, or pretensions to independence. He proposes in the case of homicides (where the Chinese make no distinction between manslaughter and murder), to invest the British Consuls, or representatives at Canton, with the extraordinary power of summoning a jury, and trying British subjects accused of killing a Chinese. If found to be guilty, they should be given up; if innocent, they should be protected. We have now left ourselves only room for quoting the concluding remarks of this excellent *Letter to the President of the Board of Control.*:—

"In conclusion, I would again entreat you, above all things, to endeavour to obtain a definite understanding with the Chinese Government. Until this be obtained, our commerce with China will be subject to restrictions, interruptions, and impositions of the most vexatious and injurious kind. The people of that vast empire are most desirous of a more extended intercourse with us, and they possess nearly all those characteristics calculated to render that intercourse reciprocally beneficial.

"Do not send our national flag annually to China to be openly insulted by any contemptible minion of its weak and arrogant Government; assume an attitude that you do not blush to own. Such a course of policy must eventually, though perhaps it can only gradually, lead to a greatly increased demand for the productious of English industry. But you will accomplish a nobler and far more important end; and an amicable intercourse once established with the higher interesting but still uncivilized and unenlightened nations of eastern Asia, must become the means of communicating to many millions of the human race at present involved in comparative ignorance and barbarism, the light of knowledge and the blessings of religion."—*Times, Oct.* 9.

POLAND.

GILGENBURGH, IN EAST PRUSSIA, SEPT. 17.

While public attention was diverted to Schwedt, Toplitz, and Munchengratz, and lost in calculating the probable influence of the autocratic "hide and seek" movements on the future destinies of Europe, the conduct of Russia towards Poland was unremitting in its severity.

We are obliged here to witness with regret the sad spectacle which the kingdom, or as it is now styled, the Czardom of Poland presents, the organization of which is gradually assimilating to that of a Russian provincial government, in which the governing power is divided between the military and civil authorities. There, indeed, the military has throughout got the precedence of the civil power, a distinctive mark of despotic sway. The martial law under which the country has been placed is not yet revoked. The executive government and the judicial power remain, therefore, in the hands of military commanders—that is *à-la ponte de l'epée* There are, indeed, in each palatinate, which are eight in number, and in several districts, civil commissioners, who are commonly Poles, and on whom the affairs of their respective provinces ought to devolve for ultimate decision; in most instances, however, they must submit to the resolutions and give a legal form to the most arbitrary acts of military commanders, who being Russians assume to know better the views of their Government, and to possess its full confidence.

I need not remind you, as you must know it, that all the agitation produced in the country by the arrival of a few refugees from France has subsided. It was quelled, and, in fact, having the support of no powerful arm from abroad, must have ended as it did—in their own ruin. But the ill-advised and inconsiderate step gave occasion to such savage proceedings and cruelties on the part of the Russians as can scarcely be imagined. I give you one instance of it, from what had happened in the adjacent palatinate of Plozk in our neighbourhood, that you may judge of the rest. About the end of the month of May last the Russian Government was informed by its spies, of whom swarms are met in Polland, that at a small town, Skempe, to young Poles, just arrived from France, had been concealed. Instantly an order was sent that General Read should make a minute search after them in the whole town, and send them either alive or dead to Warsaw. This order arrived at Skempe on Sunday, just when the inhabitants were at church. The Generel, without delay, commanded one detachment of soldiers to surround the church and make the revision. It was then in the midst of divine service; but those who were in the imperial service did not hesitate for a moment to interrupt it. Women were ordered out of the church; and all men, one after another, were compared with the *signalement* which had been sent by the Government. Those who appeared to be of the same age, and bore some likeness in their features and countenances to the sought-for refugees, were unclothed and particularly examined; the priests themselves were forced to pull off their sacerdotal habiliments. The search in the church being found fruitless, the soldiers descended into subterraneous vaults to make it in the burial place, opened the coffins, and plundered the dead of their valuables. An aid-de-camp of Paskewitsch, despatched to the country seat of Mrs. Brozewska, the mother of one those dreaded Poles, having instituted his search in every corner of that place, but also in vain, went to the unfortunate lady, who, on account of her advanced age and delicate health, was for several weeks bedridden, and roughly ordered the half-expiring matron to be raised from her bed. In examining it, he found under her pillow a sealed paper—it was her last will. She struggled for it; but in making this effort, which was beyond her strength, she fell and expired. While this was going on, her son was making his escape through Prussia, in disguise as a Prussian gendarme, in order to mislead the police agents and not before he got safe to Hamburgh did the sad news of his mother's death reach him. (The unfortunate gentleman had then visited this country, and at this moment is in Belgium.)

In other parts of Poland similar acts of inhumanity are committed, and for some time we have heard only of imprisonments and trials by courts-martial, and sending the old to the fortreses of Modlin and Zamosk, and the young as recruits to Russia. Not men alone, but women—mothers and sisters, on the mere supposition that they were not ignorant of the arrivals from France—were incarcerated, some even publicly flogged, suspicion being made a sufficient evidence of guilt. In Lithuania upwards of 80 confiscations have been announced; all must be new ones, perhaps in consequence of the arrivals of some Poles from France in company with M. Wollowicz, whose fate must be known to you, as the former confiscations had last year been published, and it is not probable that the Government would have such acts made public twice, as it would avoid, if it could, to publish them at all. But what in Lithuania and Volhynia is doing we know as little of, as if a Chinese wall separated us from those provinces. Thus, after the kingdon of Poland had been, by the new organic statute, united with the other dominions of Russia we are now more disunited from it than ever. Custom-house regulations are observed with the greatest strictness, and passports are got with difficulty to go thither. Thus people who live close by the frontiers are ignorant of what passes in the next village on the opposite side.

Churches of the Greek persuasion are established all over Poland, to the prejudice of the Catholic religion. Of the Roman Catholic clergy, the Piarists, a highly meritorious ecclesiastical order, from its devotion to learning, and its zeal in improving the national education, are made the objects of an implacable persecution. Their estates have been confiscated, and at Warsaw, on the site of Zolibor, their principal seminary and high school, the citadel is erected to overawe the capital, a strong hold of security for the Russian garrison. At Polozk a Greek bishopric had been erected, and a splendid Catholic cathedral, with an extensive monastery, formerly belonged to the Jesuits, has been given to Greek priests. In the imperial instrument which conferred on them that rich endowment, the Emperor's regret is expressed at the too small Greek congregation in that province which is stated as having been Russian. This no doubt, will not be taken amiss, to increase its numbers, and we shall ere long hear how the new nominated Greek bishop will render that Catholic province a field whereon to exert his religions zeal, for no great penetration is required to discover the secret suggestions of the Autocrat in this respect. But a twelvemonth hence, a Polish gentleman, K——, who was deeply implicated in the late revolution, had been pardoned by Nicholas in person for his apostacy from the Catholic church, and for his willingness to settle in Russia. Some new regulations in the civil code, as, for instance, facilitatiug divorces of those couples who abjure the Catholic religion for the Greek, and an order by which new-born children must be baptized within 24 hours after their birth, or they become Greeks, sufficiently betray how zealous a labourer Nicholas is in the vine-yard of Russian orthodoxy. Is it not a total perversion of intellect to call the Emperor a good husband, and a tender father of a family, as some mercenary German scribblers do—he who by regular law encourages immorality among married couples? As for the children, his affection for them is well known from their transportation *en masse* to military colonial schools; but not yet satisfied with having torn so many innocents from their mothers' bosoms, he anticipates their very birth to make them Greeks. On the pages of history scarcely a converter to any sect can be found more furious and more cruel than Nicholas.

Throughout the ancient Polish provinces of Russia there is not a single school left after the old Polish organization; or rather there scarcely remain any provision for education; but the real design of the Government appears to be in shutting up all seats of learning, and withholding all education, to equalize at length the Poles with the

* This document is remarkable for the minuteness with which Marshal Ney describ s those "means and appliances" to obtain success in war which in general have rather been understood than explained, as their mechanism illustrated in detail can scarcely be favourable to the "prestige" of military glory. It is still more remarkable for the *simplicity*, to use no other phrase, which challenges approbation for the invasion of Spain and Portugal and for each successive act of unjustifiable ambition on the part of Napoleon his master, which ultimately transformed the car of the victor into the prison of the captive.

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Russian boors. The ancient University of Wilna, coeval with the first establishments of its kind in Europe, is abolished. The Lyceum at Krzemienec, the principal seat of civilization for Volhinia and Podolia, which possessed a rich library and museum of natural history, is transferred to Kiew, where teachers are appointed from Russia, and where not a word of Polish will be pronounced. The splendid buildings of the former college are ceded to Greek priests for the trifling sum of 200,000 roubles in paper. Thus a sanctuary of the the sciences and arts is changed into an institution of pauperized ignorance and fanaticism. In all this Russia has a twofold object in view—to denationalize Poland, and to brutalize her population.

The new organization of the schools in the kingdom of Poland, after two long years of entire suspension of learning, confirms more than anything the baneful tendency of Russia in that respect. The high schools are henceforth to have 8 classes, instead of, as formerly, 6; but the two classes have been added, as it appears, in compensation of the Universities which were abolished. The object of the 6 lower classes is to be the imparting to the youth such elementary knowledge as would enable them usefully to attend the classes of the logic and philosophy, which will be taught in the 7th and 8th class. In the lower 6 classes the pupils will in preference be occupied with the acquisition of languages, and in particular with learning the Russian language, as the language of the country. You may thus see that by the language of the country is meant after the ukase, the Russian, a foreign idiom, which at no time upon historical record was known to be the language of Masovia. Still the Polish idiom is allowed to be employed in matters of science; with the exception of Latin lesssons in which translations from the classics will be made into the Russian language. What a torture is here intended for the student, in forcing him to translate from one unknown language into another equally unknown, with the exception of some remote etymological affinities; and this is what is called an improved system of education! With reference to the study of history, the Commission of Instretion could long not agree whether it was expedient at all to have it taught in all its extent, or whether it would not be far better to have selected certain epochs, with the omission of others particularly those of equivalent utility in modern history. Much time is to be devoted to learning the history of Russia, from Keramzin's book. The history of Poland of course is not to be mentioned, except at those of its unfortunate epochs, in which the claims of Russia to her union with that empire can apparantly be established.

But nothing is stranger than the assemblage of personages appointed to direct the education of the Polish youths. All are foreigners. Linde, rector of the high school of Warsaw, and Hubner, appointed a commissioner to the University of Cracow, are both Germans; and the first despised as the vilest sycophant of the Government. The Council of Instruction is composed of three Russian Generals and a Russian President, Nowicki. As for the teachers in these schools, they are partly Russians, her men of inferior or no abilities, and all servile in principle, calculated, under the command of Russian Generals, to keep the young men in order, rather than to imbue their minds either with the love of science, or still less with that of honour and virtue. What kind of treatment men of capabilities and of real merit must now experience! You will be astonished in hearing that Professor Garbinski, ci-devant director of the Polytechnic School, one of the first mathematicians, was obliged to become an intendant of a farm on a nobleman's estate; and another, J—, also a very able professor of mechanics, to become a bookeeper at a manufacturing establisment. Into such straits the most accomplished men are now driven, in order to rescue themselves and their families from starvation. In fact, every one that before the revolution had occupied some dignified station, and was respected by the nation, is now discarded, and involved in all kind of difficulties.

It is again repeated that the Government intends to organize a sort of Russo-Polish army, in which the privates are to be Poles, and the officers partly Poles, partly Russians, up to the Generals of Division, who must be Russians. This party is to consist but of 9,800 men. The grounds for forming it are stated to be the desire of giving employment to many officers of the disbanded Polish army, but the covert object is to drain the country of the remainder of its population, and to rivet the faster around it the chains of subjection, for which nothing can be found more efficacious than military discipline.

As for the Polish nationality, it is no more thought of, and the very idea of it is held criminal. Even retrogressive steps are taken for punishing those who have been zealous in promoting it. M. Mikulski, a distinguished head of the College at Szczuczyn, after 30 years of public service, was dismissed for having, during the late revolution, when the students of Seyny were marching through that town, given them a map of ancient Poland, and addressed them in the words, of the Mantuan bard —"Antiquam requirite matrem." The little enthusiastic group, highly gratified with that idea, struck the map upon a staff, and carried it before themselves as a flag, and so marched off to Warsaw.

The Russian Government dislikes the least remembrance of whatever was Polish, insomuch that even the popular antiquated prejudices of the country are apt to create an alarm. Some time ago, at Cracow, all prints of the Virgin Mary sold at the booksellers' shops were confiscated, nobody could guess the reason of it; particularly as all those prints from time immemorial had been so common in Poland, and could have been met with in every peasant's cottage. This was an effect of a peculiar veneration, for the Polish people being faithful Catholics, have ever felt for the Saviour's mother; moreover, they considered her to be a particular protectress of Poland, so as to have called her "Regina Cœli et Poloniæ" (Queen of Heaven and of Poland). This epithet, singular as it may appear, was given to the Virgin Mary in the Polish liturgy, and served also as an inscription on her original Polish prints. It was seen every day, and not thought much of by anybody, but as an old custom. But even to that some sycophantic agents of Russia, ridiculous enough, found objection, alleging that the latter part of the inscription, (Mary, Queen of Poland) might be offensive to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, who actually is the King of Poland. Shortly after, somebody, probably a wag, put in circulation, for joke's sake, the remark, that in the kingdom of Poland figures of saints, of which a number were to be seen in the roads and villages, were at the villages painted in Polish colours (white and crimson): upon near inspection the observation was found to be quite true; and within a few months not a single figure of Christ or the Christian saints was seen but which, like the turnpikes, bridges, and guard-houses, was painted green and yellow (the Russian colours), all for the edification of the Polish people, who will not now attempt, as is represented by stupid Russians, to revolt, seeing their own saints wear the Russian livery.—*Times, October* 16.

MEN AND MANNERS IN AMERICA.

(From Tait's Magazine for September.)

Imagine a battered old beau quizzing a ruddy growing boy for his brown holland pin-afore, the three rows of brass sugar-loaf buttons on his jacket, the redness of his hands, the carelessness of his carriage, his fondness for tarts, his contempt of the higher luxuries of turtle and venison, and you have the sum and substance of all English criticisms on America. All the circumstances of a young country are made its reproach. Our Son Jonathan is ourselves in little; but we are never weary of quizzing him for the very features which are our own in miniature. Like the crab-mother of Fountaine, we are perpetually jeering our progeny for ungainly habits, which we see clearly enough in it, though not in ourselves.—

Comme tu vas, bon Dieu! ne peux-tu marcher droit?
Our crab-son has not the wit to answer,
Et comme vous allez vous meme! . . . .
Puis-je autrement marcher que ne fait ma famille?
Vent-on qui j'aille droit, quand on y va tortu?

Instead of this retort, Jonathan says, that his march is the march of a giant in seven-league boots. He meets one folly with another folly. He takes the advances of youth as data for an eternal ratio of improvement. Having made so much progress in such a time, so much more, he reckons, must be made in such another time. He forgets that large proportionate increases are easier upon little things than on great. We never double our age in one year after the second year of our infancy. Jonathan, being a sailor, knows that it it easier to increase the ship's speed at five knots an hour than at ten. Instead, therefore, of gasconading about what he shall do from what he has done and is doing, our dear son should answer our illiberal scoffs at his growing features, by holding up the mirror to our own enlagements of precisely the same formations. For example, the author of "Men and Manners in America," *(Cyril Thornton,* for honour's sake, we would call him,) reproaches the Americans with Mammon Worship. The scene is New York:—

"I shall now give an instance of the estimation in which wealth is held in this commercial community. At a party a few evenings ago, the worthy host was politely assiduous in introducing me to the more prominent individuals who composed it. Unfortunately he considered it necessary to perface each repetition of the ceremony with some preliminary account of the pecuniary circumstances of the gentleman, the honour of whose acquaintance was about to be conferred on me. 'Do you observe,' he asked, 'that tall thin person, with a cast in his eye, and his nose a little cocked? Well, that man, not three months ago, made an hundred thousand dollars by a single speculation in tallow. You must allow me to introduce you to him.'

The introduction passed; and my zealous cicerone again approached with increased importance of aspect. 'A gentleman,' he said, 'worth at least half a million, had expressed a desire to make my acquaintance.' This was gratifying, and, of course, not to be denied. A third time did our worthy entertainer return to the charge: and, before taking my departure, I had the honour of being introduced to an individual, who was stated to be still more opulent than his predecessors. Had I been presented to so many bags of dollars, instead of to their possessors, the ceremony would have been quite as interesting, and perhaps less troublesome."

This is very effectively and pleasantly sketched. There is no surcharging, no amplifying upon the folly; it is seized in its simplicity, in its nakedness, without shame. But have we not enough of this at home? Who is it that commemorates the yeoman's proud appeal to the Yorkshire Bench of Magistrates—"Sir, there is half a million a-year on that Bench?"

In English society the expression of Mammon Worship varies from that in New York, according to the difference in the circumstances of wealth. The American said, "Do you observe that tall thin man with a cast in his eye, and his nose a little cocked? Well that man, not three months ago, made a hundred thousand dollars by a single speculation in tallow. You must allow me to introduce you to him." This is not merely a respect for possession,—a respect for a man *worth* a hundred thousand dollars:—it is a respect for the successful ability. It is, therefore, a respect far more excusable, far less sordid than that which waits upon a man in England who exhibits the signs of wealth without showing any signs of the industry of ingenuity by which it could be acquired. Here the man who had acquired a fortune by a speculation in tallow would be a person of far less consideration than his heir, possessing the fortune without the capacity for acquiring it, or for putting bread into his mouth had he been destitute. In aristocratic England, the nearer to merit the farther from honour. Amongst Peers, a *new* Peer is a nobody; not beeause his Peerage has been obtained without desert—for Peers think little of that, and reverentially of the favour of the Sovereign however exhibited,—but because he is only the *first* of an ennobled house. The descendant of a long line of imbeciles is of more honoured title in aristocratic opinion, than a Wellington or a Nelson. To proceed to the second instance;—"A gentleman," says the American, "worth half a million, has expressed a desire to make your acquaintance." This would not be said in English society. Here they, *on* such occasions, talk of the signs of the wealth instead of going straight to the money bags, which are weighed *apropos* of matrimonial or election canvasses. Here the speech would have been,—A gentleman who gives devilish good dinners, or a gentleman who drives four-in-hand, or a gentleman who keeps hounds, or a gentleman who owns one of the finest places in the county, desires to make your acquaintance. We have an advantage in this respect; for as it is the signs of wealth by which acquaintances profit in hospitality, provided there be the signs, the wealth itself is a matter of indifference. If a man, thousands worse than a beggar, gives grand entertainments they are not a whit less acceptable because they are at the expense of his creditors. No one cares to ask how he does it so that he does it handsomely. "To keep up appearances," (as the phrase goes,) is the great business in England; that is to say, to make a show exceeding the means, which may impose on observers.

Cyril Thornton imputos to the Americans not only the practice of dishonesties which just escape the cognizance of justice, but a pride in them; and says; that stories of successful roguery are told in honour of the perpetrator's cleverness. We suspect that a foreigner might make the same remark in England. In all societies, rebels against morality will be found. We have heard young men of fashion, or would-be men of fashion, boast of exploits for which they deserved to be hung. Take the following anecdote, one among many for example; and let Cyril Thornton match its rascality, if he can, with any story of American over-reaching in trade:—A certain Lord seduced from her home the daughter of a grocer in the city. The nobleman was deep in debt, moneyless, and without credit. He took the girl to an inn in the neighbourhood of London, where he staid till he was tired of his amour; but he could not quit the house without paying the bill, and he had not the means. He wrote an annoymous letter to the father, telling him where and with whom his daughter was to be found. The father instantly hurried to the house and claimed his child; his Lordship pretended to resist giving her up and at last stated the circumstance that they were in debt in the house: that both must remain till the bill was discharged. or that there would be a public exposure; and that he was without money. The father, anxious to hush up the disgrace of his family and to recover his daughter paid the bill: and so the matter ended; the noble seducer having thus made the father pay for the debauchery of his own child. For the truth of this story we cannot vouch but for this we can vouch—that we have heard it told by the young men of the day, with much unction as an example of admirable ingenuity.

In all walks of life, some lawless ground will be found, in which the less scrupulous run riot against the general opinions of society. Among lawyers, among surgeons, among merchants, among tradesmen, we hear anecdotes of address or dexterity which seem, to those not making the allowances of the tribe, very much like anecdotes of roguery. The present Chancellor hears counsel for a Playwright in an action against the Managers of a theatre. The Plaintiff had been employed to write a drama for a reindeer—in other words, drama in which a rein deer was to perform the principal part; the rein deer died; the author claimed for the piece he had written. The Managers refused to satisfy his demand. Mr. Brougham stated that the Plaintiff had performed his part of the agreement, had, in short, written the piece; and argued that his labour was not to go for nothing because the rein deer died. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of L50; (if we remember correctly;) and Mr. Brougham then chuckling at his success, handed about among his learned brethren the *piece*, which was a sheet of paper scrawled over with such heads as these:—Scene 1st, Moonlight, cottage at the side, mountains in the back ground; enter old man, to soft music. Scene 2d, Inside of a cottage, with skins hanging from the walls. spears, horns, antlers, and hunter's gear. The success upon such grounds seemed the greater triumph to the Bar; but another judgment upon the matter would be exercised by those not of the gown, and not acquiescent in its morality. A few such anecdotes as these, picked up in America serve for impeachmeut of the national morals, and make the narrator bless himself that we of happy monarchical England are not reproachable with such laxity of principle.

In a recent number of the *Quarterly Review* there appeared a clever article descriptive of the hunting in Leicestershire, in which the aristocratic humanities were strikingly illustrated. It showed that if the most dangerous accidents occurred in the chase, the noble sportsmen would not sacrifice their pleasure to render assistance to the sufferer, and would gallop heedlessly on, though the life of a fellow-creature, a coupanion, or friend, depended on their aid. We give a couple of these pictures:—

"Two horses are seen loose in the distance—a report is flying about that one of the field is badly hurt, and something is heard of a collar bone being broken others say it is a leg: but the pace is *too good* to inquire. A cracking of rails is now heard, and one gentleman's horse is to be seen resting nearly belanced across one of them, his rider being on his back in the ditch, which is on the landing side. 'Who is he?' says Lord Brudenell to Jack Stevens. 'Can't tell, my Lord; but I thought it was a queerish place when I came o'er it before him.' It is evidently a case of peril, but the pace is *too good* to afford help. * * * * * 'Who is that under his horse in the brook?' inquires that good sportman, and fine rider, Mr. Green of Rolleston, whose noted old mare had just skimmed over the water like a swallow on a summer's evening. 'Only Dick Christain' answers Lord Tonaster, 'and it is nothing new to him?'—But he'll be drowned,' exclaims Lord Kinnaird. 'I shouldn't wonder,' observes Mr. William Colce. But the pace is *too good* to inquire."

The men whose pleasures so steel their hearts are legislators who would be loud in reprobation of the brutalities of the people. What inference might not a hasty observer draw from a barbarous selfishness, practiced and recorded, not only with shame but with boast! A critic such as those on America would argue that these actions in the field might only prove the depravity of the individuals, but that the blazonry of them in the organ of the aristocracy denotes the barbarism of the whole public.

Had a foreigner heard Lord Winchilsea express his eagerness to put to death with his own hand some one who had scribbled offensive remarks upon the Queen, what would he have thought of the humanity of the assembly in which this savage, lawless sentiment was uttered without rebuke? Would he not argue that if it were as obvious as it should be to the feelings of society, the Lords would, for the sake of decency, of public decorum, have rebuked and discountenanced the brutal avowal. We know sufficiently well our own state of society; and we know that the readiness to resort to murderous, violence which wasboastfully declared by that pillar of the Church, Lord Winchilsea, is severely condemned, and severely punished when it is discovered in the lowest of the rabble. But the question is, what would be thought of such appearances by foreigners, judging of us as we judge of other nations. Dennis Collins, acting upon the vindictive sentiment that Lord Winchilsea avowed, threw a stone at the King, and is deprived of his liberty. His offence did not lack rebuke. Also, when the Duke of Wellington was pelted by the mob, all proper things were said in condemnation of violence. The silent toleration of Lord Winchilsea's ebullition, proves nothing against the common sentiment. The American who judged us from particular instances would be grossly in error; and equally mistaken must be the English traveller who constructs charges against the people of the United States, upon anecdotes of roguery or depravity which he has observed to obtain sympathetic or admiring auditors in particular classes. It must however, be admitted that the Americans are, to a man, a money-getting people; and, in the race of Mammon, scruples are too likely to be trampled under foot. On the other hand, money-spending classes have their vices; they will have indulgences, let law and morality say what they will to the contrary. Cyril Thornton, in proof of the laxity of morals in America, tells the following story:—

"I had returned from my ramble, and was sitting near the stove in the public room, engaged in the dullest of all tasks, reading an American newspaper, when a woman and girl, about ten years old, entered cold and shivering, having just been discharged from a Boston stage-coach. The woman was respectable in appearance, rather good-looking, and evidently belonging to what may in this country be called the middling class of society. She immediately inquired, at what hour the steam-boat set off for New York; and, on learning that, owing to the river being frozen up, it started from Newhaven, some thirty miles lower, she was evidently much discomposed, and informed the landlord, that calculating on meeting the steam-boat that morning at Hartford, her pocket was quite unprepared for the expense of a further land journey, and the charges of the different sorts necessarily occasioned by a day's delay on the road.

"The landlord shrugged up his shoulders and walked off; the Irish waiter looked at her with something of a quizzical aspect; and an elderly gentleman, engaged like myself in reading a newspaper, raised his eyes for a moment discharged his saliva on the carpet, and then resumed his occupation. Though evidently without a willing audience the women continued her complaints; informed us she had left her husband in Boston to visit her brother in New York; explained and re-explained the cause of her misfortune, and a dozen times at least concluded by an assurance,—of the truth of which the whole party where quite satisfied,—that she was saddly puzzled what to do.

"In such circumstances, I know not whether it was benevolence, or a desire to put a stop to her detestable iteration, or a mingled motive compounded of both, that prompted me to offer to supply her with any money she might require. However, I did so; and the offer, though not absolutely refused, was certainly very ungraciously received. She stared at me; expressed no thanks, and again commenced the detail of her grievances, of which, repetition had something staled the infinite variety. I therefore left the apartment. Shortly after the sleigh for Newhaven drove up, and I had entirely forgotten the amiable sufferer and her pecuniary affliction, when she came up, and said, without any expression of civility, "You offered me money; I'll take it." I asked how much she wished. She answered, sixteen dollars, which I immediately ordered my servant to give her. Being a Scotchman, however, he took the prudent precaution of requesting her address in New York, and received a promise that the amount of her debt should be transmitted to Bunker's on the following day.

"A week passed after my arrival in New York, and I heard no more either of the dollars or my fellow-traveller; and, being curious to know whether I had been cheated, I at length sent to demand repayment. My servant came back with the money. He had seen the woman, who expressed neither thanks nor gratitude; and on being asked why she had violated her promise to discharge the debt, answered that she could not be at the trouble of sending the money, for she supposes it was my business to ask for it. It should be added, that the house in which she resided, was that of her brother, a respectable shopkeeper in one of the best streets in New York, whose establishment certainly betrayed no indication of poverty.

"The truth is, that the woman was very far from being a swindler. She was only a Yankee, and troubled with an indisposition—somewhat endemic in New England—to pay money. She thought, perhaps. that a man who had been so imprudent as to lend to a stranger, might be so negligent as to forget to demand repayment. The servant might have lost her address; in short, it was better to take the chances, however small, of ultimately keeping the money, than to restore it unasked. All this might be very sagacious; but it certainly was not very high-principled nor very honest."

This story will bear two interpretations. It is possible that the woman was as dishonestly disposed and as ungrateful as the writer deems her; or may it not have been, that, expecting assistance in such circumstances as a matter of course, the sense of obligation was slight; and as for the money not having been sent to the lender, gallantry might have required that the lady should be saved the trouble. Lively gratitude for little services of mere humanity would not denote a kindly state of society. These should be things of course. Then for the gallantry—if a gentleman lends a lady a cloak, an umbrella, a book, or any such article of small value, when she asks him the address to which it shall be returned, is not the usual answer, "Don't give yourself the trouble to send it, for I will send to your house for it." But in an affair of money, this would not seem delicate to an Englishman; and why not? Because an Englishman always supposes the payment of money to be an act of reluctance and pain; and that to ask it, is to ask something inflicting, which politeness would wait, but not press. Americans may not so consider the matter. They may think as little of sending for the return of a loan of money, as we do for sending for the return of a cloak or an umbrella, a book or any such matter. It is the little reliance which we have in the honesty of each other, that makes an application for the return of a loan seem indelicate; that is, seem like distrusting the punctuality or the probity of the borrower. The story of our author is equivocal and we only offer an interpretation, of which it allows, without arguing for the probability of its truth.

Cyril Thornton falls into a very common error respecting equality. No reasonable republican desires, or believes in the possibility of an equality of respect and consideration for all men, alike. In order to suppose such a state, we must suppose an equality of talent and virtue. All the equality that is rationally to be wished, is an equality in rights, which of necessity excludes any peculiar privileges or arbitrary distinctions. The field should be level and fair for all; but some must be backward and some forward in the race.: and the honour of the foremost is their due. Cyril Thornton observes that he does not find an equality in the United States, which is undesirable and impossible.

"It is the fashion to call the United States the land of liberty and equality. If the term equality be understood simply as implying that there exists no priviledged order in America, the assertion, though not strictly true, may pass. In any wider acceptation it is mere nonsense. There is quite as much practical equality in Liverpool as New York. The magnates of the Exchange do not strut less proudly in the latter city than in the former; nor are their wives and daughters more backwards in supporting their pretensions. In such matters legislative enactments can do nothing. Man's vanity, and the desire of distinction inherent in his nature, cannot be repressed. If obstructed in one outlet, it will only gush forth with greater vehemence at another. The most contemptible of mankind has some talent of mind or body, some attraction—virtue—accomplishment—dexterity—or gift of fortune,—in short, something real or imaginary, on

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which he arrogates superiority to those around him The rich man looks down upon the poor, the learned on the ignorant, the orator on him unblessed with the gift of tongues; and he that is a true-born gentleman, and stands upon the honour of his birth, despises the *roturier*, whose talents have raised him to an estimiation in society perhaps superior to his own.

* * * * * * * * *

"T'other night, at a ball, I had the honour to converse a good deal with a lady, who is confessedly a star of the first magnitude in the hemisphere of fashion. She inquired what I thought of the company. I answered, "that I had rarely seen a party in any country in which the average of beauty appeared to me to be so hi, h.'

"'Indeed!' answered my fair companion, with an expression of surprise; 'it would seem that you English gentlemen are not difficult to please; but does it strike you, that the average is equally high a regards air, manner fashion?'

"'In regard to such matters,' I replied. I certainly could not claim for the party in question any remarkable distinction; but that, in a scene so animated, and brilliant with youth, beauty, and gaiety of spirit, I was little disposed to play the critic.'

"'Nay,' replied my opponent, for the conversation had already begun to assume something of the form of argument, 'it surely requires no spirit of rigid criticism to discriminate between such a set of vulgarians, as you see collected here, and ladies who have been accustomed to move in a higher and better circle, Mrs——is an odd person, and makes it a point to bring together at her balls all the riff-raff of the place—people whom, if you were to remain ten years in New York, you would probably never meet any where else. I assure you there are not a dozen girls in this room that I should think of admitting to my own parties.'

"Thus driven from the field, I ventured to direct her notice to several elegant and pretty girls, about whom I asked some questions. Their attractions, however, where either not admitted, or when these were too decided to allow of direct negation, the subject was ingeniously evaded. If I talked of a pretty foot, I was told its owner was the daughter of a tobacconist. If I admired a graceful dancer, I was assured (what I certainly should not have discovered) that the young lady was of vulgar manners, and without education. Some were so utterly unknown to fame, that their very names, birth, habits, and connexions were buried in the most profound and impenetrable obscurity. In short, a Court of the Empire, with his sixteen quarterings, probably would not have thought, and certainly would not have spoken, with contempt half so virulent of those fair plebeians."

We see in this picture of manners nothing but what must be reckoned on. There is folly, but the soil for it is shallow; and the tobacconist, and the vulgarian, and the unknown, have small reason to complain of the insolence of superior fortune, while the course is open for their exertions, and no advantages are possessed by any which it is not for industry and talent, unaided by favour and unthwarted by prejudice, to attain.

It has not been our design to write a criticism upon the book before us. We raise no question as to the accuracy of the representations: but taking them as we find them, we say, "Look at home" The mote may be in our brother's eye, but the beam is in our own. It is, however, impossible to read the book without nothing some evidence of prejudice, which a moment's reflection must have corrected. Thus, in observing on the American army, the author says, "The truth is, that men accustomed to democracy, can never be brought to submit patiently to the rigours of military discipline." Has the author to learn that the discipline of the American navy is the severest in the world, and can he doubt that the discipline to which republicans submit on board a ship, they would submit to on shore, if any subject, for it existed, or any use appeared. In peace or war, the effect of discipline is manifest in the working of a ship which has always the elements to battle with; but a regiment without a prospect of employment on active service has no practical application of the efficiency produced by painful discipline. In England, the soldiery in profound peace may, for all the troubles of training, console themselves with the thought, that if their discipling be not useful against a foreign foe, it may be available against their fellow countrymen; but in the United States no such thought can exist; and if they are sufficiently disciplined to overmatch the poor indians, all the purposes of their appointment are accomplished. We were acquainted with a British General aged nearly eighty, and in the care of a nurse who for the last twenty years of his life had patriotically lathered his beard with cold water and gone without his breakfast that he might be the better prepared for the hardships of a campaign, in which he expected to be called to command. As ridiculous as this might seem to Americans, the rigours of discipline in the securities of peace and their trans-atlantic position.

Cyril Thornton observes a fatal error in the education of the military cadets—"a certain slouch about the shoulders," and our English martinets cannot suppose it possible that men can fight who are not as straight as ramrods. They should remember, however, that the French, with their round shoulders and slovenly discipline, drubbd all the straight backs on the Continnet of Europe, and sometimes had a fugitive view of the British. We beat them at last, but for many a day the English army was as unpopular and probably as neglected and inefficient, as the American is now described to be.

THE BATHS OF TŒPLITZ.

JULY 18, 1833.—One of the most striking features of German life, is the universal mania that pervades every class of society for the pleasures of a watering place. The *Curzeit* (the curing season, as it is emphatically called) has the same effect upon the system of town life throughout Germany, as the prorogation of Parliament and the grouse season upon the fashionable circles of our own metropolis: it is the signal for a general migration. At present, every capital in Germany is literally deserted. The statesman leaves his *chancellerie;* the diplomatist throws aside his *portfeuille;* the rich banker of Frankfort or Leipsig quits his country house; the soldier his gloomy garrison; the professor his academic chair; the student his college; and even the artisan his workshop. One and all take flight to some of the beautiful watering places with which Germany is studded. During the three summer months, all that is *distinguē* in the country may be found busy in the pursuit of health or dissipation, either at Tœplitz, Baden Baden, Carlsbad, Pyrmont, Baden Schwalbach, Ems, and Wisbaden. Pleasure and festivity are the order of the day. State ceremony and titled *hauteur* are laid aside, and all ranks are seen mingled at the ball, the concert, the *salon*, and the wells. The Prince and the *marchande* stake their money at the same roulette table; a Princess may be seen taking her donkey rides on the mountain side, delighted with her humble *monture;* and sometimes a Sovereign Duke seated at the same table with one of his own subjects, and not of the highest class. The whole machinery of amusement has received the most complete organization, and affords all that can gratify the follies and enjoyment of luxurious and refined indulgence. Viennese actors, Parisian cooks, Berlinese prima donnas, Frankfort money lenders, Swiss watch makers, Tyrolean glovers. Italian jugglers, *voituriers* and donkey men, dancing masters and *couturierés*, black legs and mistresses, all assembled for the laudable purpose of 'victimizing' the votaries of pleasure and dissipation during this short season. Add to all this the daily arrivals of visitors from every part almost of Europe; the variety of equipage, costume, and national physiognomy; the crowded promenades, the tables, the balls, the concerts, the *fetes champetres* and the theatres, and you may then, perhaps, be able to form some faint idea of a German watering place.

Tœplitz, whence I now write, is, *sans contradiction*, the most ultra-fashionable '*place de Bains*' in Germany. It vies with Baden Baden in the picturesque beauty and variety of its scenery, and greatly surpasses it in the composition of its company. The town is elegantly built; the houses large and spacious, and remarkable for their cleanliness; while the Palace of Prince Clary, the sole proprietor of the place, gives it an *ensemble* of grandeur, which, by one not over fastidious, might be styled imposing. The baths are all of white marble. The most fashionable are those of the King of Prussia and Prince Clary. So high is the temperature of the water, that it is exposed for a day to the action of the open air before you can use it. Its medicinal qualities, I am told, are, by the faculty, considered superior to those of Wisbaden and Aix-la-Chapelle.

And now for the '*Mores Loci*.' You rise about seven. The use of the bath is generally followed by the more luxurious part of the visitors, by a sieste. After breakfast comes a lounge in the bazaar, or a stroll through the town till dinner time. At three o'clock a sumptuous repast is served up in the Grand *Salon*, situated in a large garden. There are other refectories in the town, for the place is built in that accommodating way, that you may regulate your expenses at pleasure. But I would certainly advise all those who are fond of good society, to dine at *Garden Salon*. The company consists of the highest nobility: Hungarian magnates, Russian Princes, Polish Palatines, Bohemian and Austrian Counts,—all attended by their heydoes in splendid uniforms, which greatly heighten the interest of the scene. The dinner combines all the various excellencies of the French and German schools of gastronomy, prepared by first-rate *artistes*. In fact, every sense is here gratified to the utmost. The eye feasts on a blaze of female loveliness; the palate revels on the richest wines of Hungary, Germany, and France; and as you sip your Tokay or your Johanisberg, the ear is delighted with the delicious strains of a band, such as only Bohemia can produce. After dinner you take a drive to some of the neighbouring villages, or lounge in the park, which is laid out in the English style. The evening amusements are balls, concerts, and the usual attraction of the gaming tables. In fact, everything is regulated on the most noble footing. The society is, as I have already said, '*Aristocratique on n'y peut plus*,' and distinguished by the most fascinating polish of exterior, and exquisite refinement of mind and manner.

The country about Tœplitz is a perfect paradise, and studded with noblemen's seats, which, during the summer months, are the residence of all the Bohemian *noblesse*. Some of these seats are splendid, and would stand a comparison with anything of the kind that England can produce; particularly the castles of Ravinitz, Eisenberge, and Pastilberge. The first belongs to Prince Schwartzenberge. The country abounds with game. The *battues*, in the season, I am told, are glorious; besides the more noble and exciting sport of boar-hunting,

Tœplitz is, at present, literally crowded to an overflow. The ex-Monarch, Charles X, has been here for some weeks; but he lives in a state of perfect seclusion. Not so his grandson, the young Duke de Bordeaux. He is daily seen in all the fashionable promenades. He is a tall slender youth, delicate, with a fine intelligent expresion of countenance. They say he is passionately fond of military exercises. The ex-Royal Family are very poor, and constantly embarrassed by their creditors, who, it appears, are going to institute legal proceedings against them in the Austrian courts. A German gentlemen, just arrived from Russia, tells me that the Emperor Nicholas lately sent to the ex-King, by his Aid-de-Camp, Prince Taleschеff, the sum of 800,000 francs; and that he has granted a pension to the Duc d' Angouleme and another, for the education of the Duc de Bourdeaux.

It is reported here, that the interview between the Emperor Francis and the King of Prussia, will take place in this neighbourhood. The latter generally spends some weeks here every season; but his presence causes no sensation, as he mixes in none of the gaieties of the place. He comes here to escape from the cares of government, and to indulge in his favourite hobby-horse,—military costume. The model of the last new *shako* of the Prussian Guards was *improvisé* in his favourite alley in Prince Clary's park. Thanks to the Austrian police, and to the good taste of the company, politics are seldom discussed here; but the approaching meeting of the Sovereigns has given rise, as you may suppose, to many conjectures. Some say that it is occasioned by the affairs of Poland; others, again, by the progress of liberalism in Germany, and the late conspiracies in Italy. For my part, I conceive the affairs of Poland to be the immediate object of these Royal conferences; for the Polish question, has oocupied, for the last six months, the diplomatists of St Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna and the negociations have been enveloped in the greatest secrecy. And I can now announce to you a fact, which at least, has never been officially announced in England. On the 20th of May last a treaty was signed by the three Northern Courts; its object to make the Polish question a peculiar one of their own, with which no other Court has anything to do. By one of the articles of the treaty, the contracting powers engage themselves to oppose, by every means, the intervention of any other power in the affairs of that country; and the cabinet of St. Petersburg promises that all measures regarding the internal concerns of the government of Poland, shall be taken in concert with its allies. The meeting of the Sovereigns is, therefore, to ratify this treaty. Apartments are already taken here for M. d'Ancillon, the Foreign Minister of Prussia.

Through these political disasters of their country has Tœplitz to deplore the absence of many of the fair Poles who formerly used to impart a charm to its society. There are none here at present; but, '*en evenche*,' we have shoals of Russians. Among the most distinguished are the Princes Stoltikow and Tatischeff, and a host of names ending in ichs and offs. They live in great style, and play high. Prince Stoltikow has a retinue of thirty servants, who, from their thieving propensitions, are the terror of all the hotel keepers. English we have none. Tœplitz is out of the beat of that class of tourists who, at the commencement of the long vacation, leave the shores of Old England, and whose course is as uniform as the gulfstream of Florids. Thanks to our *excentrique* position, we have escaped a visit from the barbarians. *Apropos* of barbarians of another species—the Russians, Faithful to their old Scythian propensities, they have this year visited, in greater numbers than was ever known, the southern parts of Europe. There is something wrong in the interior of Russia—a 'screw loose' somewhere It is hinted that considerable discontent exists at Moscow among the nobility. The late Emperor, you must know, made considerable advances to them, and acquired through it the means of directing them at will; besides, the property of all those who could dispose of them became pledged for their reimbursement. This is a specie of vassalage which enables the crown to possess itself of the property of the nobility, and to then restore them on condition of receiving an annual contribution. The nobility had reckoned upon a war to better their condition, in the hope that conquest would have been followed by important donations; but the '*tournure*' which the affairs of the East has taken, has greatly disappointed them, and they are now loud in their expressions of discontent, but their distress is not less than their discontent Almost every month some of them are obliged to abandon their estates, from their inability to pay off the advances that have been made to them. Their distress arises, in a great measure, from the commercial restrictions of the Russian government. The new organization about to be given to the army, may, therefore, have its source more in political than in economical motives.

The Emperor Nicholas, it is said, will join the conference, and return by way of Warsaw. On the eve of quitting St. Petersburg he issued an ukase, in which he strictly enjoins the Minister of Finance, General Canerin, to retain in the treasury the proceeds of the last loan, contracted for by Hope and Co. of Amsterdam, and which was destined to be laid out on the internal improvement of the empire. The tenor of this document is as follows:—'General Genrein will reserve, at the disposition of H. I. M., the whole of the loan, in order to meet the extraordinary expenses which may result, should the just voice of H. I. M. relatively to the affairs of Europe, be disregarded by the other powers.'

But enough of politics. I am going off with a gay party to-morrow to Carlsbad, for a couple of days.—*Adio! Court Journal.*

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT PLAN.

It is stated that Ministers have, for some time past, had in their contemplation a most important scheme, which, we hear, now approaches completion. It is intended to form, in every parish, an establishment, under the guarantee of Government, for granting annuities, on terms especially favourable to the industrious part of the community. Whether the agency of the Savings' Banks will be used in connection with it, has not yet been decided; but 500 letters have been sent to the North, calling for information, which may render the working of the plan more sure, and extensively beneficial. Under the arrangement now in progress, it is proposed that a person, paying from the age of 15, ninepence per week, will, from the time of completing his 60th year, be entitled to an annuity of 20*l.* per annum for life—if he pay 18d. per week, he will be entitled to receive the annuity of 20*l.* from the age of 35. Persons paying 67*l.* 10*s.* at once will have considerable advantages held out to them, and the annuity of 20*l*, will be allowed at a period named. The effect of this, it is supposed, will be to cause a great reduction of the poor rates. The calculations are made on such a principle, as to give the poor, who become subscribers, the benefit now enjoyed by the proprietors of those institutions in which annuities are granted, and in which enormous profits are known to be divided. To guard against fraud, by persons buying annuities with others' money, and then going into *The Gazette*, it will be provided that in bankruptcy cases the cash received by the bankrupt sball be handed over to his assignees. If at any period a subscriber should withdraw what he has thus put by, he may do so, but in that case the principal only is to be returned. He will have no claim to interest. The money is only to be returned where the subscriber has received no benefit from his deposit. From the time an annuity becomes payable, the principal cannot be touched. The rules and regulations necessary to this great and benevolent scheme are now being prepared by an eminent barrister, well known in the literary world. It is hoped this will hold out greater inducements to sobriety and care than even the Savings' Banks.—*Bell's Life in London, Oct.* 6.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Translations of the Oxford and Cambridge Latin Prize Poems. Second Series. London, 1833.

IT is very questionable whether the young gentlemen who wrote the original poems, of which this volume contains very neat translations, will gain much in vulgar esteem by the publication. The sins—poetical—of their minority are here brought forward, (no doubt in an improved form, for we dare say the translator softened away most of the juvenile transgressions of thought and expression), and if any ill-natured person were to institute a comparison between these enthusiastic sentiments of their youth, and the less frank and cordial doings of their manhood, the balance of applause might probably lie on the side of the former, even in favour of the mechanical metre and the tortured imagination. Some of the writers of these poems have since risen to distinction, by one means or another, in different ways, but here they are all represented striving after fame in the same pursuit. It does not appear—with two exceptions, Millman and Bowles—that the passion followed any of them into after life; and, indeed, it would be difficult to reconcile the "gentle art" with association of ideas which the world involuntarily links to the names of the majority of them.

For instance, who could think of discovering in the prim and rigid Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons, any of the characteristics of divine poesy?—who could imagine that cadaverous man in a mood of poetical heroics? Yet here we have him in a fit of inspiration rhyming upon the glories of Peter the Great of Russia. Perhaps the best way to take both aspects of Abbott's character—his youth and his age—is to suppose him delivering the following apostrophe from the chair of the House of Commons.

With duteous zeal while grateful Russia pays
The well-earned tribute of triumphal praise,
To thee, great Founder of thy country's fame,
Who first with glory deck'd her lowly name,
Whose ripening wisdom rais'd to nobler place
'Mid earthly nations thy neglected race—
The Bard unknown from Britain's distant shore
Attempts for thee his votive lay to pour,
And strives, in reverence of thy full renown,
To wreathe thy temples with the laurel crown.

"Hear! hear! hear!" is the natural response to this flight of the worthy speaker The little poem contains a great deal of fudge, and a considerable deal of confusion about the ancient tribes and the wonderful modern progress of Russia. Charles Abbott might have been a good speaker in his maturity but, of a truth, he was but an indifferent poet in his youth.

The political exploits of the Earl of Ripon are familiar to every body, and every body will be naturally surprised, although no man ought to be held accountable for the freaks of his boyhood, to learn that when the earl was a very young man he recited a Latin ode, in the Senate-house at Cambridge, on the subject of the surrender of Malta to the British. His vision of the impregnable Malta is not a bad specimen of an unripe mind. He describes the impious attempt of the Moslem on the little rocky isle, and shows how vain were the attacks of the crescent upon

This bulwark of the Christian *breast*.
The threat of the Moslem is curious enough.—
When, at each fresh defeat inflamed,
Rekindled war his wrath proclaimed
With bitter vow: "Tis fixed," he said,
"And Malta shall in *dust* he laid,"

An embryo Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to have been accurate in his *figures*. It would have been difficult to lay Malta in dust, for if it were laid at all, the probability is, it would have been laid in the sea.

Passing from his lordship of Ripon, we come to Edward Geoffrey Stanley, who in 1819 delivered a Latin prize poem at Oxford entitled *Syracuse*. The flippant versatility of this gentleman's genius has been so frequently exemplified in his place in Parliament, that we are not much surprised to find that he was writing verses at college fourteen years ago. He has uttered more grandiloquence since than we discover in this lament upon Syracuse. His muse does double duty in the House, and dilutes her lofty measures into indignant prose on the spur of the moment. We have in this poem before us something of the spirit of the Irish secretary. We can almost imagine Mr. Stanley addressing Mr. O'Colonell after this fashion, when he wanted to pay him an indirect compliment and smite him sorely at the same time. The reader need only change the local designation to make the passage complete.

Brave chief of Syracuse!—oh! hadst thou pour'd
On foes alone the havoc of they rage,
Against thy native land withheld thy rage.
How had thy name adorned Tradition's page!

Again, we behold the Secretary for the Colonies meditating the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, in these incipient lines, which, as Mr. STANLEY was a scholar at that time, and not a politician, are nominally applied to the woes of a defunct nation. We fancy the orator delivering this peroration, after having expounded his plan for paying twenty millions of pounds sterling to the planters as a *bonus* for permitting the government to release the blacks from bondage:—

Me beauteous liberty, the Muse's friend,
Inspires the most: when with ardour bend
Delighted nations; at her smile of peace
The country prospers, and the arts increase:
Nurse of the brave and good—by her upheld
Athenian foes Hermocrates repell'd;
By her inspired sublime Diocles stood,
And sealed the laws he strengthened with his blood.

("Hear," from the Treasury benches.) Mr. Stanley's notions of liberty are much more intelligible in his verses than his speeches, and if he were to return to his poetical creed, he might become a much sounder politician than he is.—*Atlas, Oct.* 13.

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